

天津财经大学

2008 年招收攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试复试试题

招收专业：国际贸易学

考试科目：国际贸易理论与实务

一、英文国际贸易文献（节选）翻译（英译中）（30 分）

Globalization, Regionalization and the development Challenge

Developing countries seek to integrate into the world economy in the expectation that this will help raise productivity levels, improve growth prospects and boost living standards through increased trade, technology and capital flows. Most observers recognize, however, that deriving such benefits from “*external integration*” is contingent on a number of preconditions, including a certain level of local production capacity, skills and technological sophistication, an array of market supporting institutions and good infrastructure. Establishing such conditions is closely tied to a process of “*internal integration*” associated with expanding domestic markets, a shifting pattern of employment away from rural activities, and an increasing industrial division of labour that leads to a dense network of input-output linkages between sectors. Strong institutions are also required to forge the socio-political consensus needed to mobilize and channel resources to productive investment and to manage trade-offs incurred along a dynamic development path, including those arising from increased external integration. Accordingly, *encompassing political structures*, closely associated – but not synonymous – with democratic governance, make up the final component of most development strategies.

Each of these components poses major policy challenges in its own right, and finding the right blend to create a virtuous development circle is a defining challenge of development strategy. However, it may not be possible to push hard on all three fronts simultaneously. In recent years, promoting “deeper integration” has dominated the development agenda, requiring poorer countries to steer economic policies towards integration into world markets and to harmonize their economic institutions, laws and regulations around a narrow but universal set of benchmarks on strong property rights, open markets and good governance. Following this path has been presented as the best (and on some counts the only) way to ensure that the incentives and resources generated by global markets will support and sustain growth and development at the local level.

However, as discussed at some length in previous *Trade and Development Reports (TDRs)*, past experience does not support the claim that strong market-led growth and development will be unleashed simply by eliminating inflation, downsizing the public sector, strengthening property rights and opening up as rapidly as possible to foreign trade and capital.¹ Last year’s *TDR* examined how the loss of policy space has made it more difficult for developing countries to reduce the income gap with developed countries. It concluded that external influences on national policy targets have become stronger and the trade-offs between internal and external objectives have intensified, in many cases to the detriment of local development goals. It suggested that multilateral structures needed to be more inclusive and flexible if

gains from closer integration into the world economy were to be more widely shared. It also suggested that new multilateral disciplines would be necessary, particularly in the area of international finance, if more balanced outcomes were to be achieved. However, multilateral arrangements are not the only option for fashioning collective and coordinated responses to the challenges confronting developing countries in an increasingly interdependent world economy. Indeed, following the failure of the international financial institutions to manage the financial shocks and crises towards the end of the 1990s, and given the slow progress of the Doha Round of multilateral trade negotiations, regional arrangements have assumed a more prominent place on the international development agenda. Accordingly, this *TDR* looks at whether and how regional integration and cooperation might help strengthen the development policy agenda and rebalance international economic governance.

二、国际贸易理论与政策论述题（70 分）

1. 试述列昂惕夫之谜后的国际贸易理论的新发展。
2. 试述 WTO 多边贸易规则的构成体系及其遵从的核心原则

三、国际贸易实务论述题（选其中一题）（50 分）

1. 以 CIF 成交，信用证支付为例，试述出口贸易合同的履行程序及注意的问题。
2. 基于 FOB、CFR 和 CIF，阐述国际贸易术语的构成和作用